

APPENDICES

dians in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, the mutinies and spontaneous general strikes and mass demonstrations in Venezuela, and Colombia the mass anti-imperialist movement in Cuba and throughout the whxs c: Central America, Colombia, etc.—all these events 01 the last few T, ears v;h:ch /sic/ bear witness to the widening and deepening of the re\orj::onarv process and, in particular, to the ever-growing popular Indignation in the Latin American countries against world imperialism.

7. In the majority of cases imperialism has up to now succeeded in blo^dv suppression of the revolutionary movement in the colonial countries. 3^: all the fundamental questions raised by these movements regain unsolved.

The objective contradiction between the colonial policy of v,*3rkl im-perialism and the independent development of the colonial peoples is hv no means done away with, neither in China, nor in India, nor in any other of the colonial and semi-colonial countries; on the contrary, the contradic-tion only becomes more acute and can be overcome only by the victorious revolutionary struggle of the toiling masses in the colonies. Until this contra-diction is overcome, it will continue to operate in every colony and semi-colony as one of the most powerful objective factors making for re^ elation.

At the same time, the colonial policy of the imperialist powers acts as a powerful stimulant to antagonisms and wars between these powers. This antagonism is becoming more and more acute and especially in the semi-colonies, where in spite of the blocs that are frequently established between the imperialists it pla)s a fairly important role. The greatest significance, however, for the development of the revolutionary movement in the colonies is borne by the contradictions between the imperialist world, on the one hand, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the revolutionary labour movement in the capitalist countries, on the other hand.

8. The establishment of a fighting front between, the active forces 01 the Socialist world revolution (the Soviet Union and the revolutionary labour movement in the capitalist countries) on the one side, and between tie forces of imperialism on the other side, is of fundamental

decisive importance in the present epoch of world history. The toiling masses of the colonies struggling against imperialist slavery represent a most powerful auxiliary force of the Socialist world revolution. The colonial countries at the present time constitute for world imperialism the most dangerous sector of their front. The revolutionary emancipatory movements of the colonies and semi-colonies more and more rally around the banner of the Soviet Union, convincing themselves by bitter experience that there is no salvation for them except through alliance with the revolutionary proletariat, and through the victory of the world proletarian revolution over world imperialism.

The proletariat of the U. S. S. R. and the workers' movements in the capitalist countries, headed by the Communist International, in their turn